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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COCOA BEANS
FCB 1-61
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COCOA BEAN CROP

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SETS RECORD

The second (February) estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service for the 1960-61 world cocoa bean crop is 2,530 million pounds. This would be a record production and 13 percent above the previous record of 2,233 million pounds in 1959-60.

The large producing areas of Western Africa have had particularly favorable weather, and with accelerated spray programs, have produced bumper crops. The harvests in Ghana, Nigeria and the Ivory Coast have been particularly good. Brazil's crop, however, has been reduced by heavy rains.

World consumption in 1960 rose about 6 percent over 1959. A continued increase in consumption is expected in 1961. There will still be a gap, however, between production and consumption, causing a further buildup of stocks. While this is the third straight year in which there has been an increase, another crop the size of the 1958-59 harvest would cause a draw down of stocks.

Production

North America: The 1960-61 North American crop is estimated at 188 million pounds compared with 189 million in 1959-60. There is little change from the 1959-60 crop in most countries.

The 1960-61 crop in Costa Rica is now estimated slightly above 1959-60, despite some losses due to heavy rains in the Limon and Sixaola areas. Some owners of small plantations in the Limon area are planning to diversify, and to replace cocoa with other commodities.

This Circular contains more detailed information than the summary of similar title published in the monthly supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets of February 23, 1961.

COCOA BEANS: Production in principal producing countries, averages
1935/36-1939/40, 1950/51-1954/55, annual 1958-59,
1959-60, 1960-61 1/

Continent and country	Average 1935/36- 1939/40 <u>2/</u>	Average 1950/51- 1954/55	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
North America:					
Costa Rica	14,356	14,289	20,000	22,500	23,000
Cuba	7,000	6,092	5,300	6,300	6,000
Dominican Republic	54,049	73,179	67,900	85,000	80,000
Grenada	8,536	6,684	4,500	4,500	5,000
Haiti	3,349	4,251	4,000	4,500	4,500
Jamaica	4,750	4,822	7,000	7,200	7,500
Mexico	2,500	22,455	33,100	33,000	35,000
Panama	10,418	3,129	4,000	4,200	4,000
Trinidad and Tobago	31,635	18,200	18,500	17,000	18,000
Other North America <u>3/</u>	4,059	4,413	5,200	4,750	4,750
Total North America	140,652	157,514	169,500	188,950	187,750
South America:					
Bolivia	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	6,500	6,500	6,500
Brazil	263,980	274,703	383,000	397,000	345,000
Colombia	20,000	22,600	29,850	31,300	31,500
Ecuador	42,373	59,245	73,000	82,000	90,000
Peru	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	5,180	6,200	8,000
Venezuela	36,934	38,008	28,150	28,000	27,500
Total South America	363,287	394,556	525,680	551,000	508,500
Africa:					
Cameroun	58,350	123,190	132,300	143,000	154,000
Fernando Po and Rio Muni	25,000	37,568	48,500	57,000	55,000
French Equatorial Africa <u>5/</u>	1,871	<u>6/</u>	6,000	6,600	-
Gabon <u>7/</u>	-	-	-	-	6,000
Ghana	609,363	524,897	575,000	710,000	920,000
Ivory Coast	109,937	128,055	120,000	128,000	190,000
Liberia	<u>8/</u>	<u>8/</u>	2,000	2,000	2,100
Nigeria <u>9/</u>	216,318	234,821	314,000	345,000	400,000
Republic of the Congo <u>10/</u>	2,809	5,288	9,900	11,000	9,000
Sao Thome and Principe	22,496	17,379	19,000	20,000	20,000
Sierra Leone	<u>8/</u>	<u>8/</u>	5,800	6,500	6,700
Togo	<u>8/</u>	<u>8/</u>	17,000	18,500	20,000
Other Africa <u>11/</u>	<u>8/</u> 8,154	18,840	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total Africa	1,054,298	1,090,038	1,251,500	1,449,600	1,784,800
Asia and Oceania:					
Ceylon	7,931	5,965	7,000	6,700	7,000
Indonesia	3,310	1,928	2,600	2,400	2,500
New Guinea	-	-	9,500	14,000	16,000
New Hebrides	3,916	1,742	2,500	2,500	2,500
Philippines	-	-	4,500	8,000	9,000
Western Samoa	2,326	6,203	10,000	10,000	12,000
Total Asia and Oceania	17,483	15,838	36,100	43,600	49,000
World total	1,575,720	1,657,946	1,982,780	2,233,150	2,530,050

1/ Production for most countries is on an October 1 to September 30 year except for Brazil prior to 1956-57, which is on a May 1 to April 30 basis. 2/ Export data have been used for all countries with the exception of Mexico, Cuba and Colombia. 3/ Includes Dominica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. 4/ Not available. 5/ Four independent countries since August 1960. 6/ Included in Cameroun. 7/ Prior to 1960-61 included in French Equatorial Africa. 8/ Prior to 1956-57 French Togoland, Liberia and Sierra Leone are included in other Africa. 9/ Includes British Cameroons. 10/ Formerly Belgian Congo. 11/ Includes Angola, Malagasy Republic, and Republic of Congo (French prior to August 1960).

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments. Other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

Cuba's 1960-61 production is estimated at 6.0 million pounds, slightly less than the 6.3 million pounds of 1959-60. The Dominican Republic crop is expected to be slightly smaller than the previous year.

Mexico's cocoa bean production will probably be slightly above 1959-60. Both the winter and summer crops this year are expected to be good. Export taxes on unfermented beans were increased from 6 to 11 percent, ad valorem, in August 1960 and from 6 to 7 percent on fermented beans.

South America: South American 1960-61 cocoa bean production is estimated at 508 million pounds, a reduction of 9 percent from 1959-60. The only sizable decrease in production, however, is in Brazil, where the Bahian main crop was much reduced by pod rot.

Strong winds and heavy rains about the middle part of 1960 were primary causes of the Brazilian crop damage. The Temporao (May-September 1961) crop is expected to be below normal because of unfavorable weather, and the prevalence of pod rot.

Colombia's 1960-61 cocoa bean crop is estimated at 31.5 million pounds, compared with 31.3 million pounds in 1959-60. The campaign for cocoa production was put under the Ministry of Agriculture on January 1, 1960, and is expected to start about mid-1961. For the immediate future, the aim of the Colombian Government is to have 800,000 new cocoa trees planted annually for about 10 years to reach a total planted area of 32,000 acres. It also plans the rehabilitation of 18,000,000 trees now on 75,000 acres. Colombian farmers are being paid well above world prices, and the Agricultural Credit Bank, private banks and chocolate factories are increasing their loan programs for cocoa growers.

Ecuador had an unusually large harvest. Monilia pod-rot losses this year have been insignificant, and the weather was very dry and favorable. The crop matured earlier than usual and arrivals of cocoa on the market have been much above the previous year. Cocoa production in Ecuador is rising and new plantings from hybrid seed are continuing.

Peru's cocoa production has doubled in the past 10 years. The 1960-61 crop is estimated at 8 million pounds. Venezuela will probably produce as much in 1960-61 as in 1959-60.

Africa: Total 1960-61 production in Africa is estimated at 1,740 million pounds, exceeding the 1950-54 production average. Several major producers will have record crops. Favorable weather and spray programs have produced bumper yields.

Cameroun production, almost entirely by small cultivators, is increasing as the government program expands acreage and improves cultivation practices. Cocoa is produced in the southern part of the country, except in the coastal areas. Government-operated experiment stations are well

equipped to increase nurseries which supply the cultivators with improved varieties of cocoa trees. Yields per acre are relatively low -- slightly more than 300 pounds per acre; however, production costs are low, since most labor is supplied by the family.

Ghana, the largest world producer, is setting a production record this year. Exceptionally favorable weather and an intensive capsid spraying program are contributing to the large outturn. Ghana's 1960-61 production will account for about 36 percent of world outturn. The crop has been so large that there have not been enough burlap bags for packing. Beginning with the 1961 mid-crop, the Cocoa Marketing Board will purchase cocoa solely through the cooperatives.

The Government of Ghana shifted the responsibility for capsid spraying to the farmers in May of 1959. It provided a 75-percent subsidy to the farmer for the cost of both the spraying machines and the spray material (Gammalin - 20). During the first year (April 1959 - March 1960) nearly 250,000 gallons of insecticide were sold to farmers. Machines and insecticides are now adequate so future emphasis will be on teaching the farmers how to do the job without outside help.

The 1960-61 crop in the Ivory Coast is estimated at 190 million pounds, compared with 128 million in 1959-60. The bumper crop is attributed to exceptionally good weather and capsid control measures. It is customary in the Ivory Coast to hire labor for harvesting both cocoa beans and coffee. Even though labor has been short this year, cocoa has not suffered from this as greater emphasis has been put on harvesting cocoa rather than coffee. Production in Fernanado Po and Rio Muni for 1960-61 is expected to total 55 million pounds, while a crop of 20 million pounds is forecast for Sao Thome and Principe.

Nigeria, with a record crop this year, has surpassed Brazil for second place in world production. Black pod and capsid damage have both been low this year, and weather has been particularly favorable. Production in the Southern Cameroons this year amounts to about 18 million pounds. The producer price was reduced on January 12, 1961 from 20 to 14 cents per pound for Grade I in the Western Region of Nigeria. The outlook for the next several years is for greater production, as efforts to control disease and insects are being increased and planting of improved varieties is expanding.

Despite new plantations and good weather conditions in the Republic of the Congo the 1960-61 crop is small. Cocoa production is concentrated in the hands of a few plantation owners, and overhead expense is large compared with other crops. Since July 1960 unsettled conditions have reduced labor efficiency.

Sierra Leone had more black pod disease this year than last due to an unusually wet season. Prospects, however, are said to be good in the Bo and Pujehun Districts because of less damage by monkeys.

Asia and Oceania: The 1960-61 cocoa production in Asia and Oceania is estimated at 49 million pounds, up 12 percent from the 43.6 million pounds of 1959-60.

Some increases are expected in most of the producing countries of Asia and Oceania this year. Production is rising particularly rapidly in Papua and New Guinea. The Philippine crop has been hurt by strong winds and heavy rains. The Philippines has a producing area of about 45,000 acres, but still must import some of its needs.

World Trade and Developments

World trade in 1960 was up from 1959. Consumption was at an alltime high in 1960, rising about 6 percent above 1959. Year-end stocks (December 31, 1960) were higher than beginning stocks, but still were not burdensome.

World cocoa bean consumption is expected to continue to rise in 1961 from 7 to 10 percent over 1960. This would still not reach the exceptionally high production of 1960-61; therefore there will be a further stock buildup in 1961. While rising consumption has not kept pace with the increasing production of the past 3 years, it has already outstripped the relatively high output of 1958-59. In case the 1961-62 crop is no larger than that of 1958-59, then stocks would be drawn down.

Cocoa bean grind in the United States for the year 1960 totaled 482.6 million pounds, up 30.5 million pounds from 1959. Imports of cocoa beans of 550 million pounds for calendar year 1960 were 67 million pounds more than in 1959. Imports of products (cocoa bean equivalent) were slightly below the 1959 record. Cocoa cake imports dropped in 1960, while cocoa butter and chocolate liquor rose. Third and fourth quarter grinds in 1960 showed marked increases above the similar periods of 1959, which partly was due to increased size of chocolate bars about the middle of the year.

Grindings of cocoa beans in some of the larger consuming countries of Europe rose in 1960. This rise was mostly in the Netherlands and West Germany and there was little change in France and the United Kingdom.

Spot prices for cocoa beans have dropped sharply since October 1960, reflecting larger marketings from the bumper 1960-61 crop.

There had been little change in price between January and October 1960. New York spot prices at mid-February 1961 were about 21.8 cents per pound for Accra cocoa and 22.3 cents per pound for Bahia cocoa.

Costa Rican cocoa exporters were permitted a free exchange rate on 99 percent of their foreign exchange earnings from March to September of 1960, and this was extended to March 1961. Small quantities of cocoa powder and cocoa butter were exported during the year.

Mexico's exports of cocoa beans in 1960 totaled 7.5 million pounds, compared with 10.7 million in 1959. Exports to the United States in 1960 amounted to 6.86 million pounds, while the remainder of the shipments were almost entirely to the Philippines.

For the October 1959 - September 1960 crop year Brazil exported 240 million pounds of cocoa beans. On a cocoa bean equivalent basis for this period cocoa butter exports amounted to 61 million pounds and cocoa cake exports were 57 million pounds. The United States took half of the cocoa bean exports, and slightly more than half of the cocoa cake exports. The United Kingdom took half of the cocoa butter exports, while exports to the United States accounted for 20 percent of the total.

Consumption of cocoa has been increasing steadily in Colombia. Imports of cocoa during the 1959-60 crop year however reached only 8.6 million pounds, 48 percent less than the 16.6 million of 1958-59. The 1959-60 imports were the smallest in 10 years. The Ministry of Agriculture says this indicates that contraband shipments were very high. Ecuador and Costa Rica are the major sources of Colombian cocoa imports, with Ecuador supplying about 70 percent of the total. It is estimated that 48.2 million pounds of cocoa beans will be processed by Colombian chocolate factories and in small home industries where it is produced.

Ecuador exported 80 million pounds of cocoa beans during calendar year 1960, 8.4 percent more than the 73.8 million pounds in 1959. About 70 percent were to the United States, with West Germany, Colombia, Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium next in size of takings. Ecuadoran exporters stockpiled cocoa during the last 3 months of 1960 in anticipation of better marketing conditions.

The Monetary Board on December 20, 1960 permitted cocoa exporters to convert foreign exchange at the free rate rather than at the official rate. The Board is allowing foreign exchange earned from cocoa exports for 30 days after February 20, 1961 to be exchanged at a rate of 17.20 sucres to the dollar compared with the present free rate of 17.55. Ecuador, for tools and equipment, recently signed a barter agreement with Czechoslovakia to exchange cocoa over a 4 year period. The agreement has a value of about \$540,000 at the current free rate, or about 3 million pounds of cocoa at present prices.

Venezuela exported 24.9 million pounds of cocoa beans during the October 1959 - September 1960 year. Of this, 15.7 million pounds went to the United States. West Germany and the Netherlands ranked second and third, respectively, as markets.

Cameroun cocoa bean exports are primarily to the Netherlands, France, the United States, West Germany and Italy. The support price for the 1960-61 crop to the producer amounts to 80 CFA francs per kilo at Douala (about 15 cents per pound). The rate of deduction this season in favor of the Caisse de Stabilization is 30 percent of the difference between the official price of cocoa paid to the farmer and the actual price of cocoa at Douala.

Beginning with the mid-crop of 1961 the Cocoa Marketing Board in Ghana will purchase cocoa solely through the cooperatives, thus supplanting some 25 private Ghananian and foreign dealers. Since the farmer gets a fixed price for his cocoa regardless of the world price, the larger crops will increase his revenue. However, overall export earnings, due to the decline in world cocoa prices, are expected to increase only slightly while the increased demand for imports together with the withdrawal of investment and flight of capital now thought to be taking place will tend to increase the outward movement of foreign exchange. Ghana's per capita income remains the largest in tropical Africa, and its already sizable cadre of trained and educated personnel is expanding rapidly.

Ghana exported 707,277,760 pounds of cocoa beans during October 1, 1959 through September 30, 1960. The leading importers were the United States, West Germany, the Netherlands, the U.S.S.R. and Italy in that order. The processing plant did not operate for the full year of 1959-60, and therefore only processed about half of its usual 10,000 long tons.

The Ivory Coast exported a total of 125.2 million pounds of cocoa beans during the October 1959 - September 1960 period. France, the United States, the U.S.S.R. and the Netherlands were the primary receivers, taking 43.8, 24.3, 17.4 and 17.1 million pounds, respectively.

Nigeria exported 354.6 million pounds of beans during the October 1959 - September 1960 year. About 9 million pounds of this was from the 1958-59 crop. The 1960-61 crop shipments during the first 4 months were primarily to the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States and West Germany. The United Kingdom's imports declined during the 1959-60 season, but it was still the largest buyer. The United States, the Netherlands, West Germany, and the Soviet Union followed in this order as purchasers. Exports to Japan, Italy and Canada rose substantially.

About 45 million pounds of cocoa beans are processed in Spain each year. Published statistics show that Spain imported from its African Provinces 44.8 million pounds in 1958 and 44.5 million in 1959. If the crop is larger than domestic needs the excess is sold abroad.

During the 1959-60 crop season 7.7 million pounds were available for export, of which the United States took 2.75 million pounds and European countries the remainder. During the 1960-61 season 13.2 million pounds have been declared excess, 11 million pounds of which has been allotted to European countries, with the remainder to the United States. The Ministry of Commerce requires exports of some cocoa beans to the United States to maintain a quotation on the New York market.

A new method of processing cocoa beans has been reported from West Germany. The new process, which may roughly be designated as a warm water treatment, and for which registration was applied for in the Patent Office in July 1960, is said to have developed enough to be used industrially. Chocolate production time is said to be reduced to half when de-bittering is done by this process, and cheaper beans can be used with the addition of far less sugar. Beans processed by this method are expected to be storable for years. Several prominent European cocoa processors, particularly chocolate producers, are now testing the process.

The Executive Committee of the FAO Cocoa Study Group in October 1960 decided to set up a Working Party on Price Stabilization. The terms of reference of this Working Party are:

1. To Analyze, in the light of available data, the technical aspects of cocoa price stabilization.
2. In the light of this analysis and comments to be submitted by producing and consuming countries, to circulate a report 60 days in advance of the next Session of the Study Group, which, if possible, should contain recommendations regarding the elements of a draft international arrangement for price stabilization.

The Working Party is composed of representatives of Brazil, Ghana, Nigeria, France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, with other members of the Executive Committee also being invited to have representation. The Working Party began meetings the second week of February 1961 in Rome for the purpose of drafting an agreement, and the Fourth Session of the Study Group is expected to be held in the spring of 1961.

UNITED STATES: Cocoa Bean imports by country of origin
1955 to 1960 1/

Continent and country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 <u>2/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
North America:						
Costa Rica.....	13,073	9,976	10,352	9,366	16,194	13,242
Cuba.....	2,395	122	3,708	1,868	2,102	1,455
Dominican Republic.....	48,182	38,418	51,496	51,481	45,318	57,264
Haiti.....	2,029	3,279	4,246	3,889	5,199	2,341
Leeward and Windward.....	234	157	236	412	360	367
Mexico.....	10,849	4,102	14,912	8,699	9,656	5,141
Nicaragua.....	467	97	42	53	295	672
Panama.....	5,594	5,355	5,606	5,144	7,821	6,626
Trinidad and Tobago.....	6,693	11,123	8,271	9,836	8,926	9,481
Others.....	451	1,749	1,040	1,099	3,860	2,300
Total.....	89,967	74,378	99,909	91,847	99,731	98,889
South America:						
Brazil.....	142,812	154,821	110,259	101,907	98,303	133,201
Ecuador.....	26,993	29,886	25,888	25,608	33,612	49,031
Venezuela.....	25,388	25,434	20,753	21,296	13,213	14,072
Others.....	1,746	1,268	443	2,778	1,673	4,531
Total.....	196,939	211,409	157,343	151,589	146,801	200,835
Africa:						
Cameroon <u>3/</u>	22,355	13,481	18,324	12,109	10,916	10,411
French West Africa <u>4/</u>	49,437	42,469	50,036	39,733	25,695	24,021
Ghana.....	90,640	109,173	109,242	107,290	119,110	131,353
Nigeria.....	39,853	102,564	71,182	36,451	68,161	74,103
Portuguese West Africa....	842	111	2,348	1,412	2,210	1,395
Spanish Africa.....	4,189	2,425	441	-	100	1,433
Others.....	1,752	984	44	145	1,454	3,641
Total.....	209,068	271,207	251,617	197,140	227,646	246,357
Asia and Oceania.....	3,240	2,316	1,402	1,681	2,727	3,367
Europe.....	392	-	261	426	6,361	994
Grand total.....	499,606	559,310	510,532	442,683	483,266	550,442

1/ Calendar year.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ French Cameroons.

4/ Primarily Ivory Coast.

Source: Bureau of Census.

Foreign Agricultural Service.



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

COCOA BUTTER: U. S. Imports, 1955 - 1960

Country of origin	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 <u>1/</u>
Pounds						
Brazil.....	574,885:	3,511,682:	5,551,344:	4,195,619:	3,517,009:	9,970,123
Cameroun.....	220:	-	561,499:	165,343:	-	-
Costa Rica.....	52,829:	-	75,079:	70,000:	40,079:	61,998
Cuba.....	69,015:	-	50,000:	146,000:	317,900:	241,173
Dominican Rep. :	-	-	-	-	-	740,901
France.....	110,395:	88,184:	1,334,354:	198,324:	215,461:	29,935
Italy.....	146,338:	1,565,364:	2,264,204:	1,455,743:	2,840,253:	770,221
Jamaica.....	-	-	303,106:	21,200:	56,045:	-
Mexico.....	262,598:	163,656:	951,075:	33,070:	-	132,484
Netherlands....	5,569:	269,068:	677,471:	1,033,774:	831,107:	98,735
Philippines....	-	-	737,160:	458,440:	581,712:	580,594
Spain.....	-	-	365,590:	352,872:	-	55,115
United Kingdom..	448:	-	86,064:	488,096:	-	-
Venezuela.....	28,126:	193,344:	201,956:	217,185:	125,248:	105,988
Others.....	23,410:	213,608:	276,895:	78,702:	92,422:	275,359
Total.....	1,273,833:	6,004,906:	13,435,797:	8,914,368:	8,617,236:	13,062,626

1/ Preliminary, November and December estimated.

Source: Bureau of Census.

CHOCOLATE UNSWEETENED: U. S. Imports, 1955 -1960

Country of origin	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 <u>1/</u>
Pounds						
Brazil.....	6,988,149:	2,715,195:	3,065,155:	1,020,286:	-	-
Cuba.....	70,000:	-	215,300:	182,500:	50,000:	111,180
Dominican Rep. :	15,955,221:	15,782,921:	14,175,554:	15,190,250:	14,286,582:	16,810,473
France.....	-	22,046:	-	55,200:	-	47,462
Ghana.....	-	-	-	-	2,836,065:	-
Netherlands....	909,869:	1,293,732:	1,312,822:	1,236,315:	933,780:	1,019,207
Spain.....	109,040:	945,269:	797,748:	907,267:	622,447:	612,919
United Kingdom..	11,200:	11,200:	10,000:	-	11,484:	-
Others.....	260,338:	29,583:	49,830:	337,509:	65,110:	3,388,756
Total.....	24,303,817:	20,800,946:	19,626,409:	18,929,327:	18,805,468:	21,989,997

1/ Preliminary, December estimated.

Source: Bureau of Census.

COCOA UNSWEETENED AND PRESS CAKE: U. S. Imports, 1955 - 1960

Country of origin	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 ^{1/}
	Pounds					
Brazil.....	13,555,780:	15,119,320:	12,790,490:	2,662,296:	40,365,065:	32,388,405
Costa Rica.....	48,165:	36,704:	41,561:	112,721:	-	-
Cameroun.....	767,541:	1,543,915:	3,353,511:	5,615,810:	3,051,818:	1,909,627
Dominican Rep. :	32,000:	20,000:	484,001:	72,000:	800,270:	2,192,701
France.....	6,185,224:	4,345,231:	4,015,151:	5,068,539:	2,205,151:	3,635,486
Germany, West...	2,591,758:	3,931,383:	5,207,100:	7,925,550:	10,912,131:	12,027,274
Italy.....	1,423,472:	1,261,844:	2,688,613:	4,635,426:	10,163,266:	4,080,833
Jamaica.....	607,040:	398,537:	1,967,337:	1,202,794:	558,625:	672,223
Mexico.....	208,140:	1,950:	440,770:	1,032,985:	498,057:	22,046
Netherlands....	19,126,594:	20,162,700:	20,766,078:	25,594,156:	32,288,420:	32,278,885
United Kingdom..	24,562,207:	20,709,647:	16,211,659:	7,133,648:	4,890,860:	3,183,930
Others.....	1,692,383:	2,159,993:	1,514,507:	2,362,096:	3,584,415:	352,951
Total.....	70,800,304:	69,691,224:	69,480,778:	63,418,021:	109,318,078:	92,744,361

^{1/} Preliminary, December estimated.

Source: Bureau of Census.

CHOCOLATE, SWEETENED, N.E.S., 10 cents per pound or more: U. S. Imports
1955 - 1960

Country of origin	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 ^{1/}
	Pounds					
Belgium.....	32,498:	120,802:	94,189:	211,049:	201,973:	697,705
Dominican Rep. :	72,000:	20,520:	-	-	-	-
France.....	17,778:	21,428:	18,743:	14,011:	38,746:	17,877
Germany, West...	254,358:	533,253:	866,610:	1,145,758:	1,323,579:	1,141,480
Israel.....	179,479:	91,174:	121,401:	172,044:	221,424:	241,106
Italy.....	20,115:	733:	41,408:	18,902:	178,371:	241,841
Mexico.....	63,487:	54,246:	14,056:	18,606:	13,353:	16,712
Netherlands....	2,599,325:	2,573,172:	2,988,130:	2,541,637:	3,570,645:	3,877,439
Norway.....	10,648:	18,219:	9,788:	12,794:	26,728:	15,281
Switzerland....	379,016:	832,948:	694,512:	754,306:	1,047,086:	1,038,541
United Kingdom..	764,198:	737,295:	577,782:	580,701:	1,068,228:	1,333,910
Others.....	145,625:	310,407:	291,644:	328,217:	331,490:	465,910
Total.....	4,538,527:	5,314,197:	5,718,263:	5,798,025:	8,021,623:	9,087,802

^{1/} Preliminary, December estimated.

Source: Bureau of Census.

COCOA SWEETENED 10 cents per pound or more: U. S. Imports, 1955 - 1960

Country of origin	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 <u>1/</u>
<u>Pounds</u>						
Belgium.....:	2,196:	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark.....:	-	-	-	-	5,428:	-
Dominican Rep. :	-	-	-	-	-	75,000
France.....:	-	-	2,921:	-	-	-
Germany, West...:	946:	-	78,576:	98:	15,424:	-
Israel.....:	-	-	8,880:	-	-	-
Italy.....:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....:	67,409:	240,811:	247,782:	75,711:	19,540:	8,312
Sweden.....:	-	6,608:	-	-	-	-
Switzerland.....:	-	5,768:	564:	49,417:	2,953:	51,388
United Kingdom...:	16,913:	50,145:	17,701:	79,836:	180,911:	18,000
Others.....:	-	-	-	-	-	33,081
Total.....:	87,464:	303,332:	356,424:	205,062:	224,256:	185,781

1/ Preliminary, December estimated.

Source: Bureau of Census.

CHOCOLATE SWEETENED BARS, not under 10 pounds: U. S. Imports, 1955 - 1960

Country of origin	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 <u>1/</u>
<u>Pounds</u>						
Austria.....:	-	-	-	1,764:	-	-
Belgium.....:	2,204:	2,205:	-	-	-	-
Dominican Rep. :	397,920:	337,980:	528,000:	437,200:	685,223:	909,956
France.....:	-	2,921:	-	-	1,900:	-
Germany, West...:	103,350:	1,200:	-	56,648:	36,970:	7,192
Israel.....:	99,936:	-	-	-	-	2,889
Netherlands.....:	126,356:	35,000:	86,203:	161,709:	247,571:	159,425
Switzerland.....:	250,330:	418,353:	692,548:	640,709:	442,152:	477,533
United Kingdom...:	295,786:	4,500:	41,490:	280,628:	350,074:	480,939
Others.....:	-	-	-	-	-	130,980
Total.....:	1,275,882:	802,159:	1,348,241:	1,578,658:	1,763,890:	2,168,914

1/ Preliminary, December estimated.

Source: Bureau of Census.

BRAZIL: Exports of cocoa beans and products
(Bean equivalent basis) Oct. 1959 - Sept. 1960

Country of destination	Cocoa Beans	Cocoa Butter	Cocoa Cake	Total	Percent of Total
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	
Canada	1,784	2,020	2,747	6,551	1.8
United States	121,136	12,521	33,348	167,005	46.6
Argentina	9,114	-	1,499	10,613	3.0
Chile	432	45	-	477	0.1
Paraguay	13	-	-	13	-
Uruguay	284	-	695	979	0.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,854	58	-	1,912	0.5
Denmark	320	-	-	320	0.1
France	1,334	58	1,647	3,039	0.8
Germany, West	22,022	-	181	22,203	6.2
Ireland	-	58	-	58	-
Israel	-	-	322	322	0.1
Italy	4,211	601	1,717	6,529	1.8
Netherlands	22,452	14,364	13,634	50,450	14.1
Norway	1,098	-	-	1,098	0.3
Sweden	22	-	-	22	-
Switzerland	-	102	-	102	-
Turkey	869	-	-	869	0.2
United Kingdom	3,776	30,585	391	34,752	9.7
Czechoslovakia	13,111	-	-	13,111	3.7
Hungary	6,614	-	910	7,524	2.1
Poland	22,707	-	-	22,707	6.3
Rumania	2,127	-	-	2,127	0.6
Yugoslavia	2,271	-	-	2,271	0.7
Australia	-	226	-	226	0.1
Japan	2,423	-	-	2,423	0.7
Union of South Africa	55	562	-	617	0.2
Total	240,029	61,200	57,091	358,320	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance.

CACAO BEANS: New York Spot Prices --- Accra

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Cents per pound												
1953.....	31.8	30.0	32.8	33.9	33.4	34.6	38.5	38.6	40.3	40.0	44.9	46.8
1954.....	54.2	53.5	57.8	61.9	63.9	64.8	68.9	67.8	53.7	47.1	51.8	47.5
1955.....	48.8	46.8	40.0	37.5	36.5	38.1	37.0	31.8	33.3	34.0	32.4	32.4
1956.....	29.3	27.5	26.5	26.3	26.0	26.1	29.0	28.3	28.0	26.3	27.2	26.6
1957.....	23.1	23.4	22.3	25.5	25.3	30.5	30.5	32.1	34.6	35.4	42.8	39.9
1958.....	41.5	44.9	43.4	42.9	46.0	48.3	48.9	46.3	42.6	37.4	43.8	41.0
1959.....	36.0	35.8	37.8	36.8	37.8	38.1	35.8	37.7	37.8	35.8	33.2	30.9
1960.....	30.3	29.0	27.1	28.5	28.8	28.4	29.8	28.0	29.0	29.6	28.1	25.6

CACAO BEANS: New York Spot Prices --- Bahia

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Cents per pound												
1953.....	32.3	30.8	31.6	30.9	32.0	33.1	35.2	35.5	34.6	35.6	41.1	46.6
1954.....	51.4	51.6	55.5	61.7	66.1	66.9	64.8	61.6	49.1	44.1	49.2	46.6
1955.....	47.4	45.4	38.1	36.7	36.3	37.2	35.4	31.6	31.9	32.0	30.9	30.8
1956.....	27.8	26.1	24.3	23.5	24.4	25.7	27.1	26.6	25.8	24.3	25.2	25.0
1957.....	22.5	22.1	21.9	24.5	25.9	31.3	33.2	34.6	35.3	35.5	40.0	38.9
1958.....	40.6	43.6	42.5	43.3	46.5	46.4	45.5	47.3	42.5	38.8	43.6	39.4
1959.....	35.5	34.7	38.1	38.1	37.4	36.1	35.8	37.0	38.3	35.8	33.0	30.9
1960.....	30.3	29.0	27.0	28.5	28.8	28.4	29.8	27.5	26.1	26.6	26.3	25.5

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other information.



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